



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

two points to the summit; usually of minute sand and comparatively smooth. One oblique form noticed (No. 6), approaching *D. constricta*.

1. Shell 0.18 mm. long; 0.108 broad; oral end 0.06 broad.
2. Shell of same size, but with a short neck, slightly erected and undulant at the border.
3. Shell 0.18 mm. long; 0.114 broad; oral end 0.048 broad.
4. " 0.198 " " 0.102 " " 0.06 "
5. " 0.18 " " 0.114 " " 0.06 "
6. " 0.162 " " 0.09 " " 0.06 "

Nos. 1-3 of fine sand, and smooth; Nos. 4-6 of coarser sand.

The slide with food of *Eremyzon succetta*. The material apparently consisted of the superficial sediment of the water, and contained entomostacans, rotifers, annelid larvæ, desmids, diatoms, etc., together with the following:

**DIFFLUGIA GLOBULOSA.** Shell 0.15 mm. long, 0.138 broad; oral end 0.078 broad.

**DIFFLUGIA LOBOSTOMA.** Shell with trilobed mouth, 0.09 mm. long, 0.078 broad; mouth 0.03 wide. Several measured of the same size; others slightly smaller. The most common species present.

**DIFFLUGIA PYRIFORMIS.** Shell 0.42 mm. long, 0.21 broad, at mouth 0.09 broad.

**ARCELLA VULGARIS.** Variety with pitted shell.

**ARCELLA DISCOIDES.** Shell 0.18 mm. broad, mouth 0.026 wide. Another specimen 0.15 broad, with mouth 0.054 wide.

Another rhizopod shell observed, was different from any previously noticed. The shell had the form of that of *Arcella discoides*, with no trace of the structure characteristic of that of *Arcella*, but composed of a nearly colorless or pale yellowish chitinous substance, incorporated with minute spherical granules of uniform size, darkly outlined, scattered irregularly, isolated, or in little groups or chains, straight or irregular, and in pairs, or up to five in number. The specimens measured about 0.105 mm. broad, with the mouth 0.03 wide. A chain of five granules of the shell measured 0.009 mm. long.

It is certainly an interesting observation of Mr. Forbes, to discover that the young suckers should use the rhizopod shells to obtain as nutriment their little stores of delicate protoplasm.

---

#### JANUARY 11.

Dr. JOHN L. LE CONTE in the chair.

Eighteen persons present.

A paper entitled "Descriptions of new species of Terrestrial Mollusca of Cuba," by Rafael Arango, was presented for publication.